THE MARION DAILY STAR.

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THE STRIKE IS ON.

Thirteen Thousand Men Quit Work.

THOUSANDS MORE TO FOLLOW.

The Great Labor Conflict in the Connellsville Coke Region Begun—As Both Sides are Prepared for the Fight and Fully Determined, There is No Telling When the Trouble Will End—Other Labor Troubles.

[illegible], Feb. 10.—The great strike in the Connellsville coke regions was inaugurated yesterday morning and by to-[illegible] every mine and coke works in [illegible] will be closed down. The [illegible] to the number of about 13,000, refused to go to work yesterday, the only men now working being the coke-drawers. There are 6,000 men employed at the works, and as soon as they have drawn the coke from the ovens they will quit also. The strike is for an advance in wages of twelve and one-half cents per ton and against a 10 per cent. reduction. Both sides are firm and the duration of the conflict is only a conjecture.

No coal has been mined in any of the [illegible] Schoonmaker or McClure [illegible] mines since Saturday, and [illegible] that the coke drawers are at work now.

[illegible] and workers are equally firm in their determination and both are alert to prevent a repetition of the depredations of the previous strikes.

In the Dunbar district the men are [illegible] work and some of them will [illegible] work if permitted to do so.

[illegible] scale demands an advance in wages of about 14 per cent.; [illegible] to be weighed instead of measured, and eight hours to constitute a day's work.

The operators have demanded a reduction of 10 per cent. on all classes of labor. The current wage scale has expired. There are now negotiations for a settlement pending.

During a drunken fight at Fort Hill yesterday [illegible] Ross Snyder and his assistants were beaten unmercifully by Hungarians. [illegible] Snyder's assistant was probably fatally injured.

A Railroad Strike.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.—All the yardmen of the Pittsburg and Western railroad at Newcastle quit work yesterday, and the eight yardmen of the same road, at Pittsburg, quit last night. The cause of the trouble is the non-payment of a large number of hands for two months' time. It is stated by the road officials that the force is being reorganized, and that freight is moving at Pittsburg as usual. No freight was moving in the Allegheny yards last night however.

United Miners' Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 10.—Nearly all the delegates from Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana to the convention of the United Miners of America, which meets today, have arrived. Pennsylvania is represented by about seventy-five miners, of whom forty are from the Connellsville coke regions.

Legislating Against the Pinkertons.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 10.—The lower house has passed, by a practically unanimous vote, an anti-Pinkerton bill, which prohibits the employment of armed detectives by a company or corporation while a strike is in progress.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

A Number of Lives Lost in the Recent Blizzard in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Feb. 10.—Specials to The Bee show a number of lives were lost in Nebraska during the blizzard.

The wife of Milton Cummings, a farmer living near Rushville, who started from town for home Saturday was found dead in her buggy yesterday within forty rods of a neighbor's house.

Eddie Chidester and Steven St. Peters, 14-year-old boys of Kearney, who had been out hunting were found frozen to death in a cornfield.

M. L. Lessent, residing three miles north of Chadron, is supposed to be buried under a big snow drift and searching parties are looking for his body.

Robbers Run In.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 10.—For two years past robberies have been frequent both to summer and permanent residents. James Phelan and Charles Williams, colored, were arrested, the former as the principal and the latter as an accomplice in the robberies. At the home of Phelan were found a number of stolen articles and many more were found in Boston.

Reducing Their Working Force.

M[illegible], Pa., Feb. 10.—On account of dull times an order has been published suspending all but local repairs in the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio [illegible] car shops in this city and Kent. [illegible] order reduces the working [illegible] the [illegible] shops from ten to [illegible] will be [illegible] Jamestown and [illegible].

O[illegible] Taken for Se[illegible].

[illegible], Pa., Feb. 10.—The sixty-[illegible] taken yesterday for [illegible] resulted in giving [illegible] the full [illegible] of representative [illegible] twenty [illegible] present did not [illegible]

[illegible] Assaulted by Hungarians.

[illegible], Pa., Feb. 10.—Glynn [illegible] a farmer of [illegible] township, was assaulted by a party of Hungarians [illegible] yesterday, and was so [illegible] beaten that it is thought he will die.

RESCUED ALIVE.

The Three Imprisoned Men Taken from the Flooded Mine.

WEST NANTICOKE, Pa., Feb. 10.—The three miners who were hemmed by water and supposed to be drowned in No. 3 colliery, of the Susquehanna Coal company, last Wednesday afternoon, were rescued alive Monday morning. The names of the men are: John W. Rineer, William Cragle and Michael Sheiank. They could not have lived much longer on account of the scarcity of air.

The men were found by the gang of rescuers at the top of a cross heading, the highest point they could reach, and which was only six feet above the elevation reached by the flood. Here they had waited in darkness and gloom, but not without hope for rescue. They could hear the throbbing of the great pumps, 600 feet away.

It was not until after 2 o'clock Monday morning that George Bender managed to float upon a raft across the water which yet filled the bottom of the main gangway. The imprisoned men heard him as he reached the side they were on and faintly came the cry to him: "We are up here, all alive and waiting for you." Bendel took up the joyous shout and sent it across the water in thrilling measures: "The men are found. They are alive. Alive."

Two other hardy miners, Anthony Jones and William Bowen, at once plunged into the murky abyss, wading and swimming to the other side, and soon others followed them. The men were reached and brought out of the heading to the main gangway. Milk was given to them as nourishment, and at 5 o'clock they were carried upon the shoulders of the rescuers.

When the rescuers came to the men they were rapturously greeted, the three miners embracing and kissing them. The two little villages across the river from here, where the men lived, are filled with unspeakable joy over the rescue.

The rescued men were almost exhausted from their 115 hours' imprisonment and will require care to bring them through. Their sufferings have been intense, but they were buoyed up by the hope of being rescued, and the outcrop workings being fairly well ventilated, they were able to secure enough pure air to keep them alive.

As the facts of the wonderful rescue from the Grand Tunnel mine have become known about the mining regions the people are intensely excited. The experience of the men is most thrilling. After they had reached a point of comparative safety from the flood they found that only a slender piece of wood served to keep back tons of loose coal that had fallen into the mouth of the cross cut. When they found the inclined cut in the vein and climbed up its almost perpendicular passage they managed to obtain a piece of loose timber. This they placed across the opening of the tunnel, and, after getting it safely lodged, climbed upon it for a seat.

There they sat on this piece of timber scarcely three inches wide, for over four days. Behind them was the immense body of coal held in place by a small piece of "prop," and fearing to dislodge it the men dared not even rest against it. In a short time their supply of oil gave out and they were in total darkness. Rineer, the most experienced of the men, was able to keep his head in their long imprisonment, but both Cragel and Schilling at times became crazed. Cragel imagined he saw a mine car and jumped into the water to ride to the slope with it. He was rescued and got back to the perch by Rineer. Schilling was more easily managed but he was sobbing constantly.

Wednesday night passed and then Thursday came, and then the men lost track of the time. The first welcome sound reaching their ears was the "Piunk" of the pump. The first message between them and their rescuers reached them at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The work of reaching the imprisoned miners was daringly accomplished by George Bender, who, when he found his progress stopped by low timbers, dipped his raft under them, following by diving. He lost his hat and miners' lamp, but William Bowen, who was swimming the gangway, passed the lamp through a break over the timbers and Bender went on with his search.

When he found Rineer, Cragel and Schilling they were up in the cross-heading perched on a "legging" and at the highest point they could get in the mine. This was but a trifle more than six feet above the elevation reached by the flood, and here they were without food since Wednesday morning. At half past 5 the water was down enough to let the men out by floating them one at a time on the raft across the flood gangway, their imprisonment making them too weak to risk the danger of the water. The physician in attendance says the men must subsist on beef tea for a number of days and they will be all right in a short time, except possibly Rineer, who is slightly poisoned in his feet from the sulphur water of the mine.

PEACE REIGNS.

There is No Revolution in Honduras and Central America.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Jacob Baiz, consul general of Guatemala and Honduras in the United States received yesterday the following cablegrams from President [illegible] of Guatemala and President [illegible] of Honduras.

[illegible]ALA, Feb. 9, 1891.

Baiz, New York.

The rumors [illegible] revolution in Honduras [illegible] America are untrue. All [illegible] America is at peace. [illegible] coffee crop which will be the largest Guatemala has yet produced. BARILLAS.

[illegible], Feb. 9, 1891.

Baiz, New York.

Complete peace reigns in Central America. Rumors to the contrary are false. Honduras is all right. BOGRAN.

INDIAN POWWOW.

A Conference Held With the Sioux Delegation.

SPEECH FROM SENATOR DAWES.

He Tells the Indians What the Intentions of the Government Are and What Will Be Done for Them the Coming Spring. What the Chiefs Had to Say—Proceedings of the Senate and House—Other Washington Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Sioux Indian delegation held a conference with Commissioner Morgan at the Indian bureau yesterday. The commissioner made a few brief remarks to the delegations in which he promised to visit their agencies and homes next spring. He then introduced Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, who told the Indians how the Indians laws were enacted, how slight mistakes and omissions could be made. He told them that if congress had failed to enact laws which were promised he would be glad to have them mentioned.

Senator Dawes told the Indians they should not blame the government for weather and failure of crops. The government could not help this, but they could help the Indian in many other ways. The government, he assured them, wanted to help them build houses and wanted to give them all kinds of agricultural implements. He said that the Sioux nation would be the greatest tribe on earth if they would co-operate with the government in spending the $3,000,000 they would soon receive.

White Ghost said that at a council of the Indians several nights ago they unanimously decided that military agents were not wanted.

Little No Heart wanted large school houses built on their reservations for the thorough civilization of Indian children. He also wanted good civilian Indian agents instead of military agents.

Commissioner Morgan at this point put the question formally to the Indians whether they wanted civil or military agents. Every Indian in the delegation, with the exception of Maj. Sword, said they wanted civil agents.

Mad Bear, of the Standing Rock agency, wanted the children educated at home for the reason that when at home they would educate the parents. Mad Bear accused the military authorities of inciting trouble among the Indians rather than suppressing it because they were anxious to be constantly kept before the eyes of the public.

The other speakers were John Grass, Wizi and One-to-Play-With.

The powwow then adjourned until Wednesday next.

Senate and House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In the senate yesterday the credentials of Daniel W. Voorhees and Henry C. Nansbrough as senators from the states of Indiana and North Dakota, respectively were presented and filed. A resolution was adopted calling on the president for correspondence relating to the importation of products of the United States into Brazil.

Mr. Blair's motion to reconsider the vote recommitting the eight hour law was rejected and the bill was sent back to the committee on education and labor.

The house copyright bill was then taken up and discussed, until 6 p. m. when the senate took a recess until 8 o'clock.

There was but a small attendance of senators when the recess ended. So a short executive session was held, and when the doors were reopen attention was called by Mr. Faulkner to the fact that there was no quorum present. The roll was called and only thirty-nine senators, six less than a quorum, responded.

Mr. Manderson moved the sergeant-at-arms be directed to request the attendance of absent members.

Mr. Harris moved an adjournment, and the senate, at 8:40, adjourned.

In the house, after an unsuccessful effort to consider bills pertaining to the District of Columbia, the sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and after some discussion it was passed. The legislation appropriation bill was then taken up, but without disposing of it the house adjourned.

Surplus in the Treasury Increasing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The surplus in the treasury is gradually creeping up, and at the end of business yesterday was $30,000,000. As this will be required to meet pension payments the latter part of this month and the first of next month, no bonds in addition to those now being daily purchased, four-and-a-half per cents., will be purchased.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The senate in secret session last night confirmed the following named postmasters: Frank Ellis, Muncie, Ind.; J. W. Crawford, Lockwood [illegible]; Thomas [illegible], O.; [illegible], Cincinnati, O.; Edward [illegible], O., and J. C. [illegible], O.

Looking After Their Own Interests.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 10.—The senate yesterday adopted by a unanimous vote the concurrent resolution introduced by Senator [illegible] providing for a commercial conference to consider the interests of the [illegible]. The resolution [illegible] that the delegates from Kansas shall consist of four senators and five representatives.

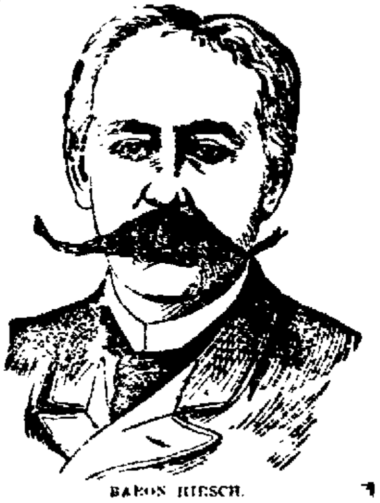
OSKALOOSA, Iowa, Feb. 10.—Twenty [illegible] have been filed against [illegible] here, and the evidence [illegible] strike a heavy blow at the [illegible]. A temperance organization [illegible] been formed here and the [illegible] business men are taking hold of the matter.

IN BEHALF OF RUSSIAN JEWS.

Baron Hirsch Makes Another Very Liberal Donation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10. Baron Hirsch has cabled to Jesse Seligman, as representing the trustees of the Hirsch fund for the benefit of the Hebrew immigration to this country, that the trustees may draw on him for 12,000,000 francs to use in carrying out the work undertaken. If the income is not sufficient to do all it is intended for the trustees are authorized to use part of the interest and Baron Hirsch will make good the amount. For nearly a year Baron Hirsch has furnished $10,000 a month for work among the Hebrews in the United States.

Baron Hirsch recently gave $240,000 for the relief of the Russian Jews in the United States. This was to be expended in the education of boys and girls and for manual training in mechanics and agriculture.



BARON HIRSCH.

The donor of this magnificent sum is a Hebrew, born in Bavaria about fifty years ago. His father was originally a cattle dealer. In early life the present baron engaged in banking and railway building, and amassed great wealth in railroads. The baron married a lady of fortune, a Miss Bischoffsheim, and for some years the richly endowed pair have devoted their time to deeds of philanthropy. Their good work has been done mainly in the east, throughout Turkey and Egypt, where they have established educational and industrial schools.

One of the baron's plans was to expend $10,000,000 for educational purposes in Russia, but when he named the proviso to the Russian government that in the distribution of benefits from this fund there should be no distinctions made on account of race or religion the offer was declined. After this the baron turned his attention to the condition of the Russian Jews in the United States, with the result above stated.

How the News Was Received in London.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The news of Baron Hirsch's immense gift for the benefit of Russian and Polish Jews emigrating to the United States has been received with considerable satisfaction in London, as there is strong opposition both among the working classes and business men to any more immigration of Russian Jews to England, and Lord Salisbury's government has been asked to interfere to prevent it.

The latest arrivals from Russia on their way to America are of the most squalid description, and it is probable that local authority would have interfered to prevent their remaining here even if the imperial government had not acted.

It is hoped that Baron Hirsch's donation will induce the United States not to send back to Europe the many thousands of Russian Jews who are preparing to swarm across the Atlantic and settle in New York and other American cities, and most of whom are destitute.

An Odessa dispatch says that instructions have been received from St. Petersburg to facilitate the emigration and get rid of all the Jews possible.

WINDOM'S SUCCESSOR.

John F. Swift, of California, May Be Appointed to a Cabinet Position.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The Herald's Washington special says: There are good grounds for the belief that President Harrison is considering John F. Swift, of California, in connection with the treasury portfolio.

Mr. Swift is one of the president's intimate friends. It was his intention to give him a place in the cabinet long before his induction into office, and he would have done so had not the California politicians urged the appointment of another gentleman, Mr. M. M. Estee, the president of the last Chicago convention.

The President did not want Mr. Estee and so bluntly informed the Californians. But under the circumstances he felt that he could not consistently appoint Mr Swift, and he therefore left the coast out of his Cabinet considerations altogether. But he took the earliest opportunity of testifying his regard for Mr. Swift by nominating him as minister to Japan within forty-eight hours after his inauguration.

The California politicians believe that Mr. Swift has been already communicated with by cable on the subject and that he will accept the vacant portfolio if it will be given to him.

New Knows Nothing of It.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—United States Consul-General New, replying to questions as to the rumors that he would succeed Mr. Windom in the portfolio of the treasury, said: "I have not received any message from [illegible] and know nothing [illegible] a [illegible] to offer me the [illegible]."

Jumped From a [illegible] Story.

K[illegible], Feb. 10.—W. S. Frost of [illegible] committed suicide [illegible] by jumping from the [illegible] story of the [illegible] hotel. The [illegible] a thing of the man o[illegible] brains.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The Day's Transactions of the Senate and House.

JOINT SANITARY RESOLUTION.

The Condition of the State House to Be Inquired Into by a Special Legislative Committee—A Number of New Measures Introduced in Both Houses—Other Ohio State News.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 10.—Enough members had returned from their junket to Elmira, to transact business at 4 p. m. Mr. Griffin offered a joint resolution in the house providing for the appointment of a joint committee to examine into the sanitary condition of the state house.

The following bills were introduced in senate:

Amending Section 5675 to authorize sheriffs to release mortgages in partition cases.

Amending Section 4273 giving 90 per cent. of wagers collected by third parties for educational purposes, and 10 per cent. to the prosecuting witness.

Bills introduced in the house were as follows:

Compelling railroad companies to provide stretchers and medical cases on all baggage cars and cabooses.

Consolidating the Ohio, Miami and Ohio State universities under one board of trustees and dividing the instruction with fine arts and literature at Oxford, Normal, Athens and Agricultural and Mechanics at the Ohio State.

Defining the duties of druggists and extending their powers in the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Changing the age for admission of pupils to the blind asylum from 8 to to 4 years.

Providing that when judgments are reversed the cases shall be reindexed.

Providing that all chattel mortgages shall be filed with the county recorder instead of township clerk.

The bills passed in the house were all local measures.

Temperance Troubles at Tiffin.

TIFFIN, O., Feb. 10.—The feeling concerning the action of the law and order element in enforcing the laws compelling the closing of saloons on Sunday is growing in intensity. Sunday night W. L. Myers, a leader in the temperance movement, entered the back door of the Commercial house saloon and in response to an inquiry of the proprietor, W. C. Hawkins, concerning his business, said he just wanted to satisfy himself that the place was open.

Hawkins then assaulted him and beat him up terribly. This morning Myers received a notice embellished with the usual skull and cross bones, warning him to either desist from meddling in other people's business or leave the city at once.

Saloon Dynamited.

FREDERICKSBURG, O., Feb. 10.—Residents of Fredericksburg were awakened at 3 o'clock by a terrific explosion. Upon investigation it was found that the saloon of Fisher Coulter had been dynamited. Some person had exploded a dynamite cartridge in the room occupied by Coulter for his saloon. The sides of the structure and one end were blown out, wrecking it completely. The house proper was occupied by the families of Eugene Louther, wife and three children, and Julius Shatter and wife. The latter occupied the lower floor and suffered the greatest loss as all their furniture was broken and damaged.

Stanley's Generosity.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 10.—Maj. Pond, Henry M. Stanley's manager, announced here Sunday that Stanley had decided to give all the gifts which he has received from all the crowned heads of Europe and other admirers to Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army, for the cause of helping the poor in London. The gifts are valued at nearly $500,000. They consist of pearls of rare value, gold cups and kindred articles. A number of them were received from Queen Victoria.

New Incorporations.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 10.—The following articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the secretary of state yesterday: The East Cleveland Euclid and Wickliffe Street Railroad company, Euclid, $15,000; Furnace Fire Clay company, Salineville, $10,000; Bridgeport Dollar Savings Banking company, Bridgeport, capital stock, $50,000; Standard Iron company, Bridgeport, increase from $150,000 to $300,000.

Table Glassware Combine.

FINDLAY, O., Feb. 10.—Five table glassware houses in Pittsburg, one in Wheeling, one in Fostoria and one in this city, joined yesterday in an application for a charter for a new trust combination which will be known as the United States Glass company, with a capital of $[illegible]. It is said to be the beginning of the combine which will soon embrace all the table glassware factories in the country.

Disastrous Trial Trip.

DAYTON, O., Feb. 10.—Locomotive No. [illegible] of the Dayton and Michigan [illegible] at Lima, making a trial trip [illegible] ran into an open switch at [illegible]. [illegible] the engine was smashed and six cars wrecked, [illegible]

[illegible] Foundry.

[illegible], Feb. 10.—Ed. Crest, an [illegible] drill [illegible] He had a [illegible] in a ladle of molten [illegible]. His face was burned to a crisp [illegible] injuries are probably fatal.

Young Man Suicides.

Y[illegible], O., Feb. 10.—Myron Ma[illegible] son of Rufus P. [illegible] died from the effects of a pistol shot fired by his own hand. He had been unwell, and was despondent.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Guilty of Manslaughter.

DAYTON, O., Feb. 10.—Peter Ihriz, on trial here for the murder of Luke Heery, last June, was yesterday found guilty of manslaughter.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

A Number of Vessels Wrecked in British Waters—Other Items.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Several collisions between steamers occurred here last night at Gravesend. The steamer Caroline from Grangemouth, for London was in collision with the steamer Lambeth. The Caroline sank shortly afterward. The Lambeth subsequently collided with the steamer Malvina and both vessels were badly damaged. It was necessary to run the Malvina ashore to keep her from sinking.

The steamer Delambre, from London, for Rio Janeiro, was run into by the steamer Schwan for London, and was so badly damaged that she soon filled and sank.

The steamer Meggie, bound from London for Cardiff, has been compelled to return to Millwall, she having been damaged in collision with two unknown steamers.

England Has No Treaty With Brazil.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—James Fergusson, of the foreign office, answering a question in parliament yesterday relating to the American reciprocity treaty with Brazil, and as to whether Great Britain would have equal commercial advantages in Brazil with those bestowed by the treaty on the United States replied that Great Britain had no commercial treaty with Brazil and could not, therefore, demand the same trading rights as those bestowed by the treaty on the United States.

France the Victor.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The Siecle in editorially commenting upon the overthrow of Crispi, says: "France conquered on the day that Crispi resigned, through the effect simply of the propaganda of her well known love for and the necessity for peace. Pacific France replies to Germany that whoever decides the end of the international tension and armaments sides with France.

Senatorial Election in Barcelona.

LISBON, Feb. 10.—The senatorial elections at Barcelona resulted in a victory for the ministry.

THE MARKETS.

Review of the Stock, Money and Cattle Market for Feb. 9.

Wall Street.

Money easy at 2@3%.

Exchange quiet but steady; posted rates, 486@488½, actual rates, 485¼@485½ for sixty days, 487¼@487½ for demand.

Governments steady; sixes, 108 fours, 120, fours and a half, 103.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

The following were the quotations:

Atchison	29	L. & N.	76½
C., B. & Q.	87¾	Mich. Cent.	91
C., C., C. & St. L.	63¾	N. Y. Cent.	103¾
C. & O.	19¾	Northwestern	105½
Del & Hudson	135¼	Ohio & Miss.	2[illegible]
D., L. & W.	139¾	Rock Island	70½
Erie	19½	St. Paul	54½
Lake Shore	113⅝	Western Union	82½

Boston Wool.

Ohio and Pennsylvania XXX and picklock 35c, XX [illegible] @31, X 31@ 2c, No. 1 37@38, No. 2 [illegible] fine unwashed 22@23, unmerchantable [illegible] spring northern free six to twelve months [illegible], southern twelve months 25@[illegible], do six to eight months 25@[illegible], fall free [illegible], do defective 19@[illegible], Oregon scoured basis, eastern No. [illegible] Ohio combing, No. 1 ¾ to [illegible] blood [illegible] 2, No. 2 ¼-blood 37, Ohio delaine [illegible], Michigan X and above 30 [illegible], No. 2 [illegible], fine unwashed 2[illegible] unmerchantable 3[illegible], Michigan combing No. 1 [illegible], blood 40, No. 2 [illegible] blood 35, Michigan delaine 35@ 35[illegible], Kentucky, [illegible] and Missouri combing [illegible] 2, do [illegible] blood 25@ 30, do [illegible] 2 [illegible] 4, clothing [illegible] blood 28, do [illegible] blood 2[illegible] 7, do coarse 23, Georgia and southern [illegible] 27 [illegible] Pulled wools scoured basis [illegible] 5 [illegible] super 55@60c, B super [illegible], combing 4[illegible] 64 [illegible]

Cincinnati.

[illegible]

A TORNADO

Strikes Helena, Ala., Doing Considerable Damage and Injuring People.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 10.—A tornado struck Helena yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock. A dull, roaring sound was heard, and the people had only time to get to their doors when they saw a black whirling cloud skim over the top of the hotel in the northern part of the village.

It next encountered the telegraph poles, twisting them off like pipe stems. Coming down the railroad track it laid the station building flat on the platform and then crossed the track and leveled the store of Thomas Davidson. C. T. and James Davidson were in the store, and both were hurt about the head, and P. D. Lee was bruised about the body.

The tornado then lifted and passing over a three-story building struck the Helena rolling mill, about 200 yards from the station, taking the roof off of both the mill and stock house. The cloud passed on in a southeasterly direction, and a report has reached here that it struck [illegible] in its course.

UNPROVOKED MURDER.

The Peacemaker at an Italian Quarrel Gets a Fatal Stab.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 10.—One of the most thoroughly unprovoked murders that St. Paul has ever known took place at Arion hall this morning shortly after midnight. The Christopher Columbus society were holding a dance with the view of perfecting their organization.

Joseph McCatlio, a fruit vender, had a lunch stand in one corner of the bar room, and he and Savan Radino engaged in a quarrel as to the payment for a lunch. Paolo Bindo, a worker in mosaic, happened to be standing near and put in a few words, whereupon Bindo turned fiercely upon him and seizing a large breadknife from the lunch counter stabbed him in the heart with it, killing him instantly.

A Peculiar Suicide.

LAKE CITY, Minn., Feb. 10.—Mrs. Fritz Costenbroek committed suicide this morning in a peculiar manner. She had been sick with erysipelas and was recovering, but was subject to fits of despondency. She was found in an unfinished room standing with her chin or throat resting on a cord not much larger than a piece of binding twine, both ends of which had been fastened to the rafters to form a loop. When found she was dead and nearly cold.

Remedy for Hiccoughing.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 10.—Miss Alice Woodward, of Shelton, who hiccoughed herself to the point of death despite the efforts of physicians, is now out of danger. In consequence of the publicity given the peculiar case remedies have been coming in from all over the country. Many were tried and one has proved effective and has enabled the girl to stop hiccoughing. This remedy was suggested by Frank W. Mack, of the Associated Press, New York. The remedy is nitrate of amyl, a few drops to be inhaled from a handkerchief.

Life is Misery.

To thousands of people who have the taint of scrofula in their blood. The agonies caused by the dreadful running sores and other manifestations of this disease are beyond description. There is no other remedy equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, salt rheum and every form of blood disease. It is reasonably sure to benefit all who give it a fair trial. Be sure to get Hood's.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER DISEASE:

Loss of appetite; bad breath; bad taste in the mouth; tongue coated; pain under the shoulder-blade; in the back or side—often mistaken for rheumatism; sour stomach with flatulency and water-brash; indigestion; bowels lax and costive by turns; headache, with dull, heavy sensation; restlessness, with sensation of having left something undone which ought to have been done; fullness after eating; bad temper; blues; tired feeling; yellow appearance of skin and eyes, dizziness, etc. [illegible] of the Liver. For

A Safe, Reliable Remedy

[illegible] and has never been known to fail to do good

Take Simmons Liver Regulator

—AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

Malaria, Bowel Complaints,
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,
Constipation, Biliousness,
Kidney Affections, Jaundice,
Mental Depression, Colic.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

[illegible] for twenty years [illegible] Simmons Liver [illegible]

ONLY GENUINE

[illegible] Philadelphia, Pa.

The Marion Daily Star.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday

—BY—

W. G. HARDING.

TERMS:

Delivered by Carrier,....10 Cts. per Week

By Mail.......... $4 per Year, in Advance

TUESDAY, - - FEBRUARY 10

Even Fracture by an Earthquake.

The postal inspector's offices are on the fourth story of the appraiser's building, and are lighted by folding windows that reach almost to the floor. In each sash is a single pane of extra heavy American plate glass, 36 inches in length by 13 inches wide. During the recent severe earthquake shock one pane was broken by the oscillation of the building, and in such a peculiar manner that it became an object of general interest. There were four fractures extending entirely across the pane, starting from each corner and forming an angle at each edge, leaving a perfect square in the middle surrounded by six half squares.

The fractures are as straight as though cut with a diamond and straightedge, and the proportions of each section as true as though laid out with mathematical instruments. The jar of the earthquake seems to have thrown a heavy pressure upon the corner of the sash, and the glass, unable to bear the strain, gave way; but by what law of mechanics it broke in such regular lines and mathematical proportions is a puzzle to all who have seen it. It is proposed to remove the whole sash, and place it in the State museum as one of the most remarkable earthquake freaks on record.—San Francisco Examiner.

A Hero Indeed.

There is a man in Atchison who is a hero, though if you should call him one he would scarcely know what the word meant. His wife recently died and left him with eight children. He labors hard by the day and manages his housework after night. After doing a hard day's work he will begin the family washing, to be finished and hung on the line next morning, the ironing to be done the second night. He could not afford a sewing woman, so he has by constantly trying learned to run a machine and cut and fit.

The oldest girl is growing up, and will be a great help to him in a few years. His little children are sent to school every day, and they appear as neatly and comfortably dressed as any in the school. He did not scatter his family among his relatives nor send them to an orphan asylum. He kept them together, and their home is almost as comfortable as it was when the mother was alive. He is a hero, and the greatest kind of a hero, from the fact that he does not realize that he is a hero at all.—Atchison Globe.

Dartmouth's Hospital.

Mr. Hiram Hitchcock, of New York, has endowed a hospital in memory of his late wife, Mary Hitchcock. It is being erected at Hanover, N. H., and will offer opportunities for clinical study to the students in the medical department of Dartmouth college. The hospital will be less than half a mile from the college, and will stand in a park of fifteen acres, on a site overlooking part of the Connecticut valley. Any patient not suffering from infectious disease will be eligible for admission, and it is believed that the professional staff will be made up of physicians from the town and the college. The hospital will probably be ready for occupancy during the coming autumn, and will be so liberally endowed financially as to do away with the necessity of soliciting outside assistance.—Harper's Bazar.

Gen. Fisk's Bequests All Paid.

The administratrix of the estate of the late Gen. Clinton B. Fisk (Mrs. Fisk) has paid all the subscriptions made by the general to various colleges, theological seminaries and other institutions of the church, and has, we learn from the trustees of Drew seminary, paid a large subscription on which there was no legal claim, the general not having signed the book. We also learn that the corporation of Fisk university has decided to erect a memorial chapel, to be named the Clinton B. Fisk Memorial chapel, with the $25,000 bequeathed by the general to the university and paid by the administratrix.—Christian Advocate.

That this has been a disastrous season for theatrical companies every actor and manager will admit. One hundred and ninety-two companies have so far returned to New York. Of course they came back dead broke, for no company would return if there was a ghost of a chance that they would ever play to a paying audience.—New York Letter.

The old Blake homestead, which is being torn down in Indianapolis to make way for modern residences, has sheltered some very distinguished people in its time. Henry Clay and Van Buren were frequently entertained there, and many other noted men had been guests within its famous walls. It was one of the finest residences in Indiana.

The government now owns but one steel 8 inch breech loading rifle and no steel breech loading 12 inch rifle. [illegible] how far they will carry.

The Swedish government is considering the question of putting a stop to the wholesale slaughter of elk and other game by English tourists in northern Sweden and Norway.

Your rheumatism may be bad, we will admit it to be very bad, and that you have expended a great deal of money for medicines and treatment without receiving any benefit; but remember that others have suffered even more, and yet been permanently cured. No case of rheumatism can be so bad that Chamberlain's Pain Balm will not ease the pain and hundreds of cases that had long been regarded as incurable have yielded to the soothing effects of this great remedy. The prompt relief from pain is alone worth many times its cost. 50 cent bottles for sale by L. B. Flocken, druggist.

KILLED HIS WIFE!

MARION'S FAIR FAME MARRED BY A FOUL MURDER

Joe Mekley, of Dayton, Murders His Wife in Cold Blood at the "Blue Goose," the Bellefontaine Avenue Bagnio. The Murderer is Behind the Bars. He says He Had No Cause.

The big house of ill-fame on Bellefontaine avenue was the scene of a bloody and repulsive murder this forenoon. The victim was Belle Mekley, and the murderer was Joe Mekley, her husband.

About half-past 10 o'clock a messenger was sent up town that a girl at the "Blue Goose" had been shot, and Sheriff Kelty hastened out to the place. When the officer arrived on the scene he found the woman lying on the floor and her slayer bending over her, with one hand supporting her head. The two occupied the room alone. The sheriff announced his mission, telling the man that he was under arrest. He quietly replied that someone ought to remain with the woman, but made no resistance, and started off with the officer for town, his hands crimson with the blood of his victim.

The particulars of the affair are about as follows: Joe Mekley arrived at the house last Saturday, for the purpose of seeing his wife, Belle. It is stated by the inmates of the house that the two had been almost constantly quarreling since the man's arrival. The cause of this, as some of them state, was that the man wanted a divorce, and had offered his wife a bonus if she would make no resistance to a separation. Again it is said that Mekley and some of his relatives were desirous of disposing of some property and he came to get his wife's signature to the deed, offering therefor to give her $50. This she refused to do, believing that the amount offered would be all that she would receive for the property.

The quarreling was kept up almost constantly after the arrival of the man. It was again resumed this morning. Belle was the cook at the house, and was up to prepare breakfast, and the husband was in the kitchen with her. The remainder of the household was in bed at the time of the beginning of the quarrel and Holdsapple, the proprietor, was awakened by the noise created. He got up immediately, went down stairs to the kitchen door, and when approaching it the fatal shot was fired. His wife soon followed him, and the two rushed into the kitchen. Madame Holdsapple states that the sight that greeted her was the prostrate and bleeding form of the woman, with the man standing over her with revolver in hand and his finger on the trigger. He stated that his wife did it herself. The revolver was a 38 calibre.

When shot the woman had been sitting on a chair, close to a table, with another chair close by, apparently as though the two had been occupied. The woman had fallen on one of the chairs, which was covered with blood.

The STAR reached the house about an half hour after the tragic event had occurred and the woman was still lying on the floor of the kitchen, in a pool of blood. Her face was also covered, making a most ghastly spectacle. Respiration was labored, and life seemed almost extinct at times, while the blood gushed from a horrible hole in the back of the skull. The ball had penetrated here, and apparently lodged in the brain.

A physician was sent for, and in the meantime the limp and prostrate form was picked up and conveyed to a lounge. Dr. Rhu soon arrived and pronounced the case hopeless. Thus she lay, while the blood ran in streams from her nostrils, the eyes swollen and black, life ebbing away in agony. In this condition she remained, and at 12:05 o'clock, expired. She had lived two hours after she was shot, and had not spoken a word in the knowledge of those about her, but had at one time made an effort.

THE MURDERER AND VICTIM.

Joe Mekley, the man who did the deed, is apparently 30 years old, while the dead wife is 24 years of age. The two were married last August at Dayton. Previous to this they had lived an illicit life. Mekley is a blacksmith or horseshoer, has well-to-do parents, but has a reputation as a worthless character. He was at one time set up in the saloon business at Dayton, but he failed. His relatives were much disappointed over his marriage, and were diligent in trying to get him a divorce. The woman came here last fall. When she heard of her husband he was at Cincinnati and wrote her that he was sick, and asked that she go there and take care of him. This she did, and also worked to pay his board. She then returned here three weeks ago. Mekley stated that [illegible] was [illegible] from what house she was at. The woman [illegible] afraid of him [illegible] coming here.

After arriving at the jail Mekley became quite nervous. He was kept ignorant of the woman's death. He was quite anxious to learn of her condition, and kept making inquiries. Not wanting to talk much, but very few intelligible answers could be received from him, but he stated that he had no cause for shooting.

Coroner James McMurray and [illegible] this afternoon held a post mortem examination [illegible] mains, the result of which is not available at time of going to press.

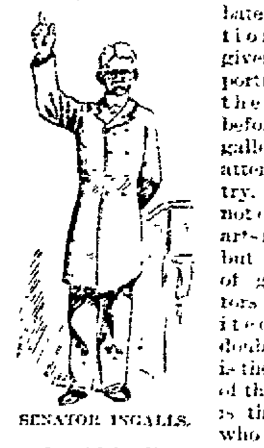
SENATORIAL ORATORS.

WALTER WELLMAN ANALYZES THEM FOR OUR READERS' BENEFIT.

Ingalls and His Voice—Eustis' Natural Oratory—Wolcott's Direct Words—Morgan's Classic Sentences—Cockrell's Feline Ways—Stewart, the Pedestrian.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—This has been a great session for the senatorial orators. The long and somewhat sensational debate on the elections bill has given them an opportunity to air their eloquence before crowded galleries and an attentive country. Oratory is not one of the lost arts in the senate, but the number of genuine orators is sadly limited. Without doubt Mr. Ingalls is the first orator of the senate. He is the only man who can attract crowds which fill every nook and cranny of the chamber. When Ingalls is announced to speak people begin arriving at the senate two or three hours before the session is to open, to make sure of getting seats. Every senator is in his place, and scores of members of the house come over to listen to the man from Kansas.

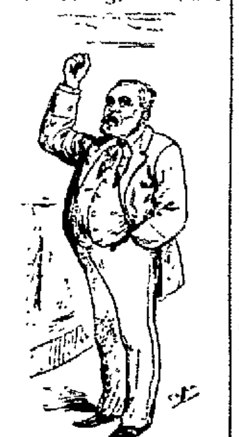


SENATOR INGALLS.

Since oratory is a thing comparative and entirely dependent for rating upon the judgment of those who listen, this sort of compliment means something. It means that Ingalls is a great orator, though it must be admitted by his warmest admirers that he is not a natural orator. He is, in fact, a fine example of what patient study, earnest determination, long practice, will do for one who desires to excel as a public speaker. Ingalls has taught himself to speak, has practiced, rehearsed, experimented, with his brilliant wife for a critic or a mirror as a mentor. The only physical qualification for oratory which he possesses is a great deep, full voice—a surprising, delightful voice, which his study of elocution has made the most of. No attentive ear need miss a word, not even a syllable, of one of Ingalls' addresses.

Yet with all this Ingalls is a satirist rather than an orator. He is a tremendous opponent, but a poor advocate. He lacks sympathy, magnetism, and could never stir an audience to tears or passion. But he can rouse distrust, excite ridicule, induce contempt. He is a sword which swishes and sisses through the air to cleave or slash the enemy. If Ingalls were to take to the law he should be a prosecuting attorney, never a counselor or advocate. Ingalls' success as an orator shows how strong is the modern taste for that which is brilliant, polished, refined, dramatic.

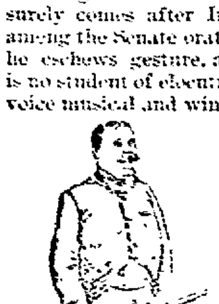
Our most eloquent senators, those who speak with most feeling, who have the greater faculty of stirring the imaginations of their hearers, are from the south. They are earnest of manner, florid of style. They are not afraid to display passion, sentiment, tenderness by all the natural arts of expression. A type of this class, perhaps the best example, is Senator Daniel, of Virginia. A good voice, a fair figure, admirable flow of language, magnetic earnestness, poetic style, make him almost an ideal orator of the old school.



SENATOR EUSTIS.

The greatest natural orator in the senate is Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana. He is a big man physically, has a full voice, fair elocution, and a deliberative, imposing style which is exceedingly effective. If Ingalls is a rapier, and Daniel a swinging censer, Eustis is a huge, majestic steam hammer. He lacks Ingalls' clear and distinct articulation, but he has an advantage over Ingalls in that he varies his pace and his tone—now speaking slowly, while the hearers wait expectantly each coming crushing word, and again pouring forth a torrent: first his voice fills the chamber with reverberations, and then it falls to a loud whisper. In these methods he resembles Henry Ward Beecher or Charles Bradlaugh. A teacher of elocution could take Eustis in hand and make him one of the greatest orators of his time, as he is already one of the greatest orators of the senate.

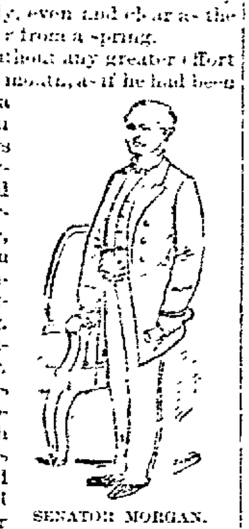
Young Edward Wolcott, of Colorado, surely comes after Ingalls and Eustis among the Senate orators. Like Ingalls he eschews gesture, and like Eustis he is no student of elocution. But he has a voice musical and winning, an easy flow of language, and courage and sincerity so obvious that his hearers readily take him to their hearts. He employs none of the stock aids to oratory, like quotations, metaphors, sententious phrases, rounded periods, but is as direct, concise and simple as man and words can be. Yet he is not matter of fact. [illegible] be tiresome if he chose. His [illegible] that of frankness, of the [illegible] without following [illegible] it to its full limits, [illegible] investing even [illegible] statements of facts with graceful words swiftly and earnestly spoken. Senator Wolcott prepares all his speeches [illegible] design when [illegible] to look [illegible].



SENATOR WOLCOTT.

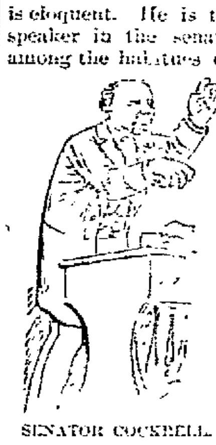
If W[illegible] shall be [illegible] of Morgan [illegible]. Here is one of the [illegible] orators ever heard [illegible]. Morgan [illegible] he is never [illegible] won't [illegible] almost [illegible] lar, without [illegible] or movement of body. His [illegible] varies its tone. [illegible] attempt at elocution or modulation. "What a prosy man!" the careless listener would say. But give close attention and you will be amazed, for there comes rolling forth a stream of the purest English ever heard in the senate or any other public body, even and clear as the running of water from a spring.

Apparently without any greater effort than opening his mouth, as if he had been wound up with a key, Mr. Morgan speaks for hours at a stretch, never using a word which is not perfect in its place, never uttering an awkward sentence, never halting or repeating. Nor is he dull, except in manner. His thought is as rich as his vocabulary. With skill in the arts of the actor and the orator—skill like Ingalls', or even Daniel's—he would be the most eloquent man in the senate. Mr. Morgan never prepares his speeches, except to think over what he wants to say. If he puts anything on paper it is mere memoranda, a skeleton which his phenomenal command of language clothes in flesh and blood. Where is there another man living who can rise to his feet and pour forth classics?



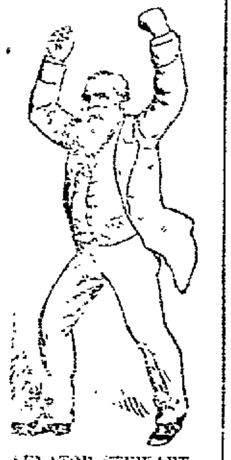
SENATOR MORGAN.

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, is in his way an orator. If it be the purpose of eloquence to impress hearers, convince them, convert them, Mr. Cockrell is eloquent. He is the most vehement speaker in the senate. He is known among the habitues of the chamber as "the feline orator," and the title is a good one. There is something peculiarly feline in the manner in which Mr. Cockrell claws the air in gesticulation, spreads his fingers far apart and closes them convulsively, opens his mouth wide and closes it snappishly in giving emphasis, and in the way in which he leans his body forward, bobs and shakes his head and shrugs his shoulders, like a cat getting its back up, in his remarkable earnestness. Mr. Cockrell is pugnacious, persistent, implacable, insistent, intolerant; he is, moreover, nearly always right and victorious.



SENATOR COCKRELL.

Senator Stewart is now known as "the pedestrian orator." Until he made his famous speech on the cloture rule a few days ago he had not been suspected of effectiveness as a public speaker. It had indeed been the common supposition that he was dreary and wearisome; that he hummed and droned. Formerly when he rose to speak his brother senators nearly always paid him the compliment of retiring to the cloak rooms. But there comes a moment in every man's career when through some inspiration he surpasses himself, rises far above his usual level, astonishes all observers. So it was with Mr. Stewart on this occasion. Never before had he shown so much spirit, so much power. It happening that one row of chairs was for a distance of thirty feet unoccupied by senators, Mr. Stewart took possession of this runway, and walking rapidly from one side of the chamber to the other—facing first the Republicans and then appealing to the Democrats from their midst—poured out a torrent of argument, of warning and of prophecy which made a profound impression upon all who heard it.



SENATOR STEWART.

There are many other orators in the senate worth writing about. Senator Gorman, the leader of the Democratic hosts during the recent struggle, and now generally regarded as "a coming man," is developing oratorical abilities of no mean order. His thin, sharp voice, somewhat like Maj. McKinley's, has a dramatic tremulousness in it which quickly catches the sympathies of auditors.

Senator Hoar, the Republican leader, is not a great orator, but he is an earnest, effective speaker. Senator Aldrich, who had charge of the cloture rule, is a direct, frank, business-like talker, and one whom the ladies in the galleries always listen to [illegible] the [illegible] orators. A fluent, bold speaker is Joe Blackburn, and a ponderous sledge hammer is Voorhees, of Indiana. Voorhees is like Ingalls, better as an [illegible] than as an advocate. If Cockrell is the feline orator, Voorhees is the [illegible]. He is a [illegible], terrible and [illegible] enemy to be [illegible] avoided. A great orator was [illegible] in his day, and who is now [illegible] to his great [illegible] man eloquent," is Mr. [illegible].

WALTER WELLMAN.

For the restoration of [illegible] hair to its original [illegible], Ayer's Hair Vigor [illegible] most popular and [illegible]. It is in the world [illegible] perfectly satisfied [illegible].

Height of Cruelty.

Nervous women [illegible] the sympathy they deserve. [illegible] pictures of health, [illegible]. To withhold sympathy from these unfortunates is the height of cruelty. They have a weak heart, causing shortness of breath, fluttering, pain in side, weak and hungry spells, and finally swelling of ankles, oppression, choking, smothering and dropsy. Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is just the thing for them. For their nervousness, headache, weakness, etc., his Restorative Nervine is unequaled. Fine treatise on "Heart and Nervous Diseases" and marvelous testimonials free. Sold and guaranteed by Dennison & Co. and Hoberman & Co.

A Little Mistake.

"It's really too bad how miserable that new cane is [illegible]. [illegible] I [illegible] the [illegible] face I could find, put it on and went home. [illegible] as if it had been made for [illegible]. But what do you think! [illegible] where there was a [illegible] I got [illegible] that it was—my own!"—[illegible].

Southern Antidote for Malaria.

It is generally known that Simmons Liver Regulator is relied upon to secure immunity from all malarial disorders. This is proven by its popularity, and any one who lives in the South [illegible] curative effects [illegible] protection it gives against the weakening and dangerous malady. It acts more promptly than calomel or quinine, without any of their injurious properties.

Her Thanks.

It was in a restaurant. A bright little girl of six or seven had just finished her lunch with two ladies, one apparently her mother, the other her mother's friend. The friend gave the little girl a small parcel as they rose.

"What is it?" asked the child.

"A present for you, dear. I want you to have it, but don't open it until you get home."

"Well," piped the child sweetly, in tones that brought smiles to the faces of a dozen hearers—"well, I thank you very much, and I'm very much obliged, although I don't know whether it's peanut shells or a thousand dollars."—Boston Transcript.

A Child Killed.

Another child killed by the use of opiates given in the form of soothing syrup. Why mothers give their children such deadly poison is surprising when they can relieve the child of its peculiar troubles by using Dr. Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no opium or morphine. Sold by H. C. Hoberman & Co. and W. B. Foye.

A Buffalo paper says a contemporary starts the query: "Why does a shoe squeak?" For the same reason that opera singers do—because of the music in their soles.

A beautiful young lady became so sadly disfigured with pimples and blotches that it was feared she would die of grief. A friend recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which she took, and was completely cured. She is now one of the fairest of the fair.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, and often leads to self-destruction. Distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels, are some of the more common symptoms. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet surely and efficiently. It tones the stomach and other organs, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, and by thus overcoming the local symptoms removes the sympathetic effects of the disease, banishes the headache, and refreshes the tired mind.

Distress After Eating

Sick Headache

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness, or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble, I think, was aggravated by my business, which is that of a painter, and from being more or less shut up in a room with fresh paint. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla—took three bottles. It did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced."

Heart-burn

Sour Stomach

GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

How to Succeed.

This is the great problem of life which few satisfactorily solve. Some fail because of poor health, others want of luck, but the majority from deficient grit—want of nerve. They are nervous, irresolute, changeable, easily get the blues and "take the spirits down to keep the spirits up," thus wasting money, time, opportunity and nerve force. There is nothing like the Restorative Nervine, discovered by the great specialist, Dr. Miles, to cure all nervous diseases, as headache, the blues, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, fits and hysteria. Trial bottles and fine book of testimonials free at Dennison & Co's and Hoberman & Co's.

The Pittsburg Times finds in two of its exchanges the following choice bits of reporting: "He was stabbed in the [illegible]" and "[illegible] was violently struck with an [illegible]."

A Duty to Yourself.

It is surprising that people will use a common, ordinary pill when they can secure a valuable English one for the same money. Dr. Acker's English pills are a positive cure for sick headache and all liver troubles. They are small, sweet, easily taken, and do not gripe. Sold by H. C. Hoberman & Co. and W. B. Foye.

Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills

Act on a new principle—regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' Pills speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequaled for men, women, children. Smallest, mildest, surest! Fifty doses, 25 cents. Samples free, at Dennison & Co. and Hoberman & Co.

The man who wrote "Throw physic to the dogs" evidently did not belong to the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, says Munsey's Weekly.

Bradfield's Female Regulator

has won, on merit alone, a widespread and enduring reputation. It is a combination of vegetable agents, the result of the experience of one who made the diseases of woman a life-long study. [illegible] according to directions [illegible] life and energy, leaving the woman free from pain at these periods. At Flocken's drug store.

Local Time Card.

ERIE.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1	9:42 a.m.	No. 12	4:26 a.m.
No. [illegible]	[illegible] a.m.	No. 4	11:26 a.m.
No. [illegible]	12:25 p.m.	No. [illegible]	2:09 p.m.
No. 3	10:37 p.m.	No. 8	11:40 p.m.
		No. 22	3:59 p.m.

BIG FOUR.

(In effect on and after Nov 22, 1890.)

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 3	12:32 a.m.	No. 10	8:41 a.m.
No. 7	5:50 p.m.	No. 4	5:20 p.m.
No. 9	12:09 a.m.	No. 16	9:52 p.m.
No. 17	5:55 a.m.	No. 8	3:25 a.m.
No. 61, local	7:50 a.m.	No. 80, local	2:20 p.m.
No. 81, *M. Ac	6:25 a.m.	No. 82, *M. Ac	6:00 p.m.

*Marion accommodation; runs no farther West than this city.

C., H. V. AND T.

NORTH.		SOUTH.	
No. 31	6:20 am	No. 29	5:40 am
No. 23	11:57 am	No. 32	9:30 am
No. 35	5:21 pm	No. 24	1:19 pm
No. 37	11:16 pm	No. 36	8:44 pm

All trains run Sunday but 34 and 23. Trains 23 and 37 run only between Marion and Columbus.

C. AND E.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1	9:25 a.m.	No. 8	11:20 p.m.
No. 5	12:45 p.m.	No. 2	6:00 p.m.
No. 3	11:20 p.m.	No. 12	4:25 p.m.
No. 33	6:15 a.m.	No. 30	6:4[illegible] a.m.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, **FREE** of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address,

Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

MANY A MAN

will get well if he heeds, or die if he ignores, our warning. *Methods Exclusive; Success Unique.* Thousands restored by *Home Treatment.* Guaranteed Testimonials.

OUR NEW BOOK is mailed free for a *limited time.* Its Advice is Vital. All Weaknesses and Diseases of Men treated and *cured.* Address *today,* **ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.**

MELTS TOO SOON.

DO YOU KNOW WHAT AILS YOU?

You feel tired—Do you know what it means? You are nervous—Why? You cough in the morning—Do you realize the cause? Your appetite is poor—What makes it so? You seem like a changed person to your friends—Do you know what is the matter, or has the change been so gradual it has escaped your notice?

You have Consumption!

We do not say this to frighten you, but it is true. These are the sure symptoms of this terrible disease. There is one thing which will check it and that is

DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY.

It is recommended by the best physicians in Europe and America.

25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle.

W. H. HOOKER & CO., 46 West Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY H. C. HOBERMAN & CO. and W. B. FOYE

SUCCESS CAN BE ACHIEVED

In Any Business by

Untiring Industry,

Careful Economy,

—AND—

Judicious Advertising.

The Road to Opulence Lies Knee-Deep Through Printer's Ink.

WILLIAMS & LEFFLER,

—THE LEADING—

Merchant Tailors

ARE NOW SHOWING ALL THE

Novelties and Staples of the Season

—IN—

Fall and Winter Goods!

A Perfect Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

OYSTERS!

The leading Oyster House in Marion is the

ENGLISH KITCHEN

The best brands on hand, fresh, at all times. Sold by can or served to order.

[illegible], Proprietor.

Competent and
Careful
Compositors do the
Composition on our JOB WORK

LUMBER!

—AND—

COAL!

—CHEAP AT—

PRENDERGASTS'.

SUITS OF SOLEMN BLACK.

THE EVENING ATTIRE COMMON TO GENTLEMAN AND WAITER.

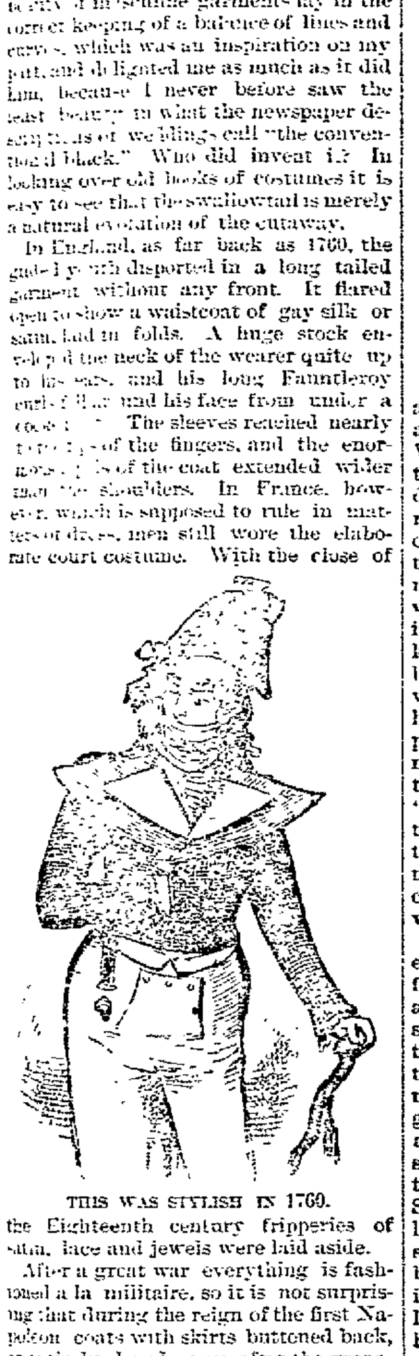
The Dress Coat of Today Has Neither the Coloring Nor Picturesqueness of Former Years—Observations from a Feminine Point of View.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]

HE WAS a Columbia freshman. It was his first dress suit. I knew it by the nervous way in which he tried to avoid brushing aside the coat tails when we sat down after the waltz, and by the conscious glance he occasionally gave at the unusual expanse of shirt front. "How does it feel, Tom?" I asked sympathetically. "Oh, fine," he replied blushingly; "just a little as though I were not all here, though. Say, don't you think the vest is cut too low? Seems to me I look all shirt. Who ever invented it, anyhow? The coat's bad enough, but why not have it buttoned up properly?"

Then I explained to him how the only beauty of masculine garments lay in the correct keeping of a balance of lines and curves, which was an inspiration on my part, and delighted me as much as it did him, because I never before saw the least beauty in what the newspaper descriptions of weddings call "the conventional black." Who did invent it? In looking over old books of costumes it is easy to see that the swallowtail is merely a natural evolution of the cutaway.

In England, as far back as 1760, the gaudy youth disported in a long tailed garment without any front. It flared open to show a waistcoat of gay silk or satin, laid in folds. A huge stock enveloped the neck of the wearer quite up to his ears, and his long Fauntleroy curls fell over and his face from under a cocked hat. The sleeves reached nearly to the tips of the fingers, and the enormous cuffs of the coat extended wider than the shoulders. In France, however, which is supposed to rule in matters of dress, men still wore the elaborate court costume. With the close of the Eighteenth century fripperies of satin, lace and jewels were laid aside.



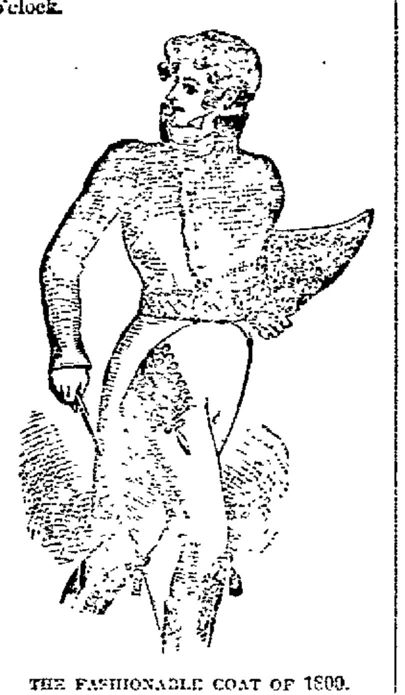
THIS WAS STYLISH IN 1760.

After a great war everything is fashioned a la militaire, so it is not surprising that during the reign of the first Napoleon coats with skirts buttoned back, or entirely sloped away, after the grenadier models, should have become popular. The dandy survived the Revolution, of course, but as dandies are the slaves and not the leaders of fashion, they contented themselves with exaggerating, but still following, the new style. The dude of 1800 wore skin tight fawn colored trousers with high tasseled boots, varnished to the last degree, a belted coat with tails to the knees in the back, buttoned up to the neck in front. The immensely high collar was cut away to show the muslin stock, still worn, but not so aggressive as formerly. There was a quantity of gold or silver embroidery about his clothes and he wore any number of rings.

It is not easy to trace the adoption of the swallow tail as the only correct coat for evening wear. In the fashion plates of the fifties and sixties it was part of what was described as "the dress of ceremony," but it was properly worn on any dress-up occasion, no matter at what hour of the day. It was almost always made of colored cloth, green, brown or blue, and was worn with white drill trousers, gay waistcoats and brilliant cravats. The muslin stock still lingered, giving place later to high pointed collars. The coat collar was very high in the back and rolling, like the collars now in vogue on ladies' jackets. The tails were very long and brass buttons were plentifully used. Gentlemen wore their hats two or three sizes larger than they do now. The hair and beard were less [illegible].

It is curious to note how the less conventional the cut of the clothes the more the hair is neglected. In the days of flowing garments, thick draperies, etc., the beard was religiously cultivated. [illegible] statesmen with mutton chops or [illegible] with a waxed mustache. Warriors with [illegible] tunics of mail sacrificed their beards as a matter of safety. [illegible] have shaved for style. As [illegible] dress grows more and more [illegible] plain the hair is cut shorter and the face more cleanly shaven. [illegible] clothes are [illegible] Frenchmen, the smooth [illegible]. Artists who affect [illegible] flaring ties naturally [illegible] Van Dyck beards.

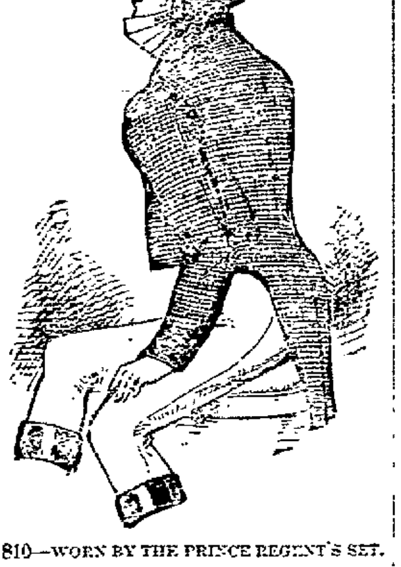
The splendor of the days of George the Fourth has been shown in Mr. Mansfield's excellent delineation of the character of Beau Brummel. Of course in this workaday age we don't want quite so much brilliance, but it is a little to be regretted that all beauty has been eliminated from men's clothes. It seems as though a little variety, if not in the cut at least in the color, of evening dress might be tolerated. It is indisputable that dead black and white are most trying to wear; every one admits that festive occasions demand bright colors; dress reform people have talked themselves black in the face on the subject; even the tailors have tried to introduce changes, but to no effect. The brown and blue dress coats of a few seasons back were distinct failures. Even the Tuxedo, which was a variation if not an improvement, has been relegated to stag parties and informal gatherings. A dress coat is a very solemn piece of furniture. As many rules govern its manufacture, its fit and its use as of old governed the construction of religious paintings. It is a positive crime to put it on before 6 o'clock.



THE FASHIONABLE COAT OF 1809.

It is only a misdemeanor to wear it after sunrise. In the best circles such an eccentricity is charitably overlooked. Ward McAllister, in his great book for the guidance of American youth, lays down one very important dictum. One must never be able to see the tails of his own coat. How one is to manage when the coat is taken off Mr. McAllister does not say. But really there is a great advantage in having a universal, unvarying evening dress. Would that womankind were similarly blessed. Imagine a business man pondering, "What shall I wear to the Charity ball?" Just think how mortifying it would be for the impecunious youth to overhear cruel remarks such as "There goes Jones in that everlasting old pink and white," or "I wonder when Brown is going to shed that pale blue thing?" It is hard enough to induce the men to go out as it is. If the extra burden of worrying over their clothes were laid upon them society would totter.

There is one reform that might be effected. The waiter might be debarred from wearing the same kind of clothes as the gentlemen. It is annoying to observe a mere waiter wearing a better fitting coat than your escort. To be sure there is a tradition that none but gentlemen wear shawl collars, but as very few gentlemen ever wear shawl collars, and as the average woman doesn't know a shawl collar when she sees it, that distinction is of little practical value. Something ought to be done. Even a little difference in the cravat or the shirt front or the cut of the vest would be sufficient; or if the waiter could be induced to wear an expression a trifle less distingue and overbearing. Let him forget that he is an Italian count temporarily reduced financially, or else let the gentlemen contrive some way to label themselves when they go out evenings.



1810—WORN BY THE PRINCE REGENT'S SET.

RHETA LOUISE CHILDE.

Chased Him for a Year.

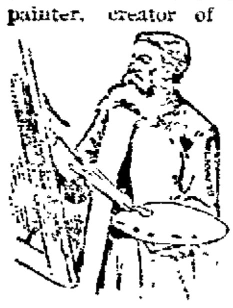
One of the chief complaints made by army officers in the United States is that desertions from the ranks are numerous. A soldier who runs away and is caught is punished by imprisonment. This is comparatively a mild penalty, for in Russia desertion means death. Thirty thousand enlisted men were assembled near St. Petersburg the other day to see the execution of a former comrade. He fled a year ago and traveled 4,000 miles to dodge the authorities. It cost $3,000 to capture him, but it is said that the government would have spent $20,000 rather than let him get away.

European dentists now include in their advertisements the announcement that they "have adopted all American improvements." This would seem to show that the dentist on this side of the Atlantic leads, while the others follow.

HE MADE FAME AND MONEY.

Meissonier's Long and Successful Career as a Painter.

Among the notable deaths of the new year, perhaps the most notable is that of Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier, the great painter, creator of the "Friedland: 1807," and other works which have attracted much attention in the United States. No other painter in modern times, and possibly none at any time, has produced works which sold at such prices. The contention over Millet's "Angelus" became an international affair, and M. Chauchard paid 750,000 francs (nearly $150,000) for it; but the same man paid $850,000 francs for Meissonier's "1814," and at the A. T. Stewart sale in New York, in 1887, Mr. Henry Hilton paid $76,000 for Meissonier's "Friedland: 1807," which he presented, with the painter's portrait of himself, to the Metropolitan museum. For many panels and small pictures the painter also received enormous prices, yet he was so lavish of money in prosecuting his work that he acquired but a moderate estate.



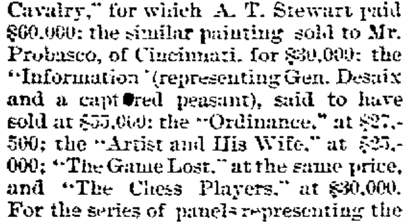
MEISSONIER.

Meissonier was born at Lyons in 1813, and at the age of 18 entered at Paris the studio of Leon Cogniet, the classical and historical painter. The pupil soon developed a purely original style, and for the rest of his life his fame was always growing. He seemed at the very height of his powers when attacked by the bronchial trouble which in a few days ended in his death. Among his most famous paintings are the "Charge of Cavalry," for which A. T. Stewart paid $60,000; the similar painting sold to Mr. Probasco, of Cincinnati, for $30,000; the "Information" (representing Gen. Desaix and a captured peasant), said to have sold at $55,000; the "Ordinance," at $27,500; the "Artist and His Wife," at $25,000; "The Game Lost," at the same price, and "The Chess Players," at $30,000. For the series of panels representing the Crimean and Italian (1859) wars, painted to order for Louis Napoleon, he received 500,000 francs. He was decorated with all the honors artists can receive, and was loved and admired by the French people.

BRAZIL'S POLITICAL TROUBLES.

The Differences Existing Between the President and His Cabinet.

Brazil is just at present the scene of a good deal of political excitement. Among others Dr. Demetrio Ribiero, the first Republican minister of agriculture, has declared against the present administration, and dissensions in the cabinet still continue. A few days before his death Dr. Benjamin Constant, minister of public instruction, resigned in consequence of a disagreement with President Deodoro about the filling of some third-rate office. It is said that the ministers are constantly exposed to mortifications by Deodoro's interference in administrative details. If an office seeker considers himself badly treated by a minister he goes to Deodoro, and very often succeeds in thus obtaining what the minister had refused him.

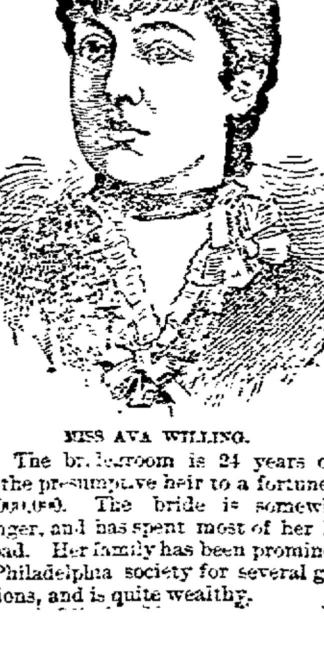


DR. CONSTANT—DR. RIBIERO.

Benjamin Constant had the reputation of having planned the revolution, and he was supposed by some persons to have secret ulterior views. He was the only minister who refused to be elected to congress, and many persons believed that he thought that the highest political honors in Brazil are not to be achieved hereafter by means of parliamentary success, and that a few hundred resolute men at one's orders are worth all the orators in existence. If these were really his ideas he studiously concealed them from the public.

The Bride of an Astor.

For the third time in its history the matrimonial fortunes of the house of Astor are linked with a Philadelphia family. William Waldorf Astor married Miss Mary Paul, and Miss Carrie Astor became the wife of W. C. Drayton. Now Miss Ava Willing, a belle of the Quaker City, weds with John Jacob, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. William Astor. The bridegroom is 24 years old, and the presumptive heir to a fortune of $70,000,000. The bride is somewhat younger, and has spent most of her life abroad. Her family has been prominent in Philadelphia society for several generations, and is quite wealthy.



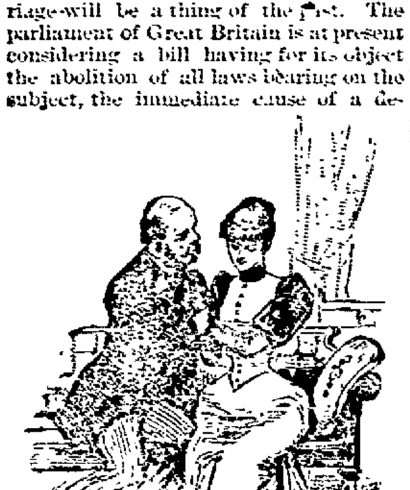
MISS AVA WILLING.

THE PERJURIES OF LOVE.

PROBABILITY THAT THEY WILL CEASE TO BE EXPOSED IN COURT.

Movements on Foot in America, England and Germany to Abolish Actions for Breach of Promise—Some Cases of Immediate Interest.

Flirtatious bachelors of wealth and susceptibility will be glad to learn of the probability that soon such a thing as an action for breach of promise of marriage will be a thing of the past. The parliament of Great Britain is at present considering a bill having for its object the abolition of all laws bearing on the subject, the immediate cause of a demand for such legislation being the tremendous damages assessed on an old gentleman named Leslie Fraser Duncan. This ancient swain some time ago "ensnared" the affections of a confiding young woman and then refused to make her his wife. At least that is the conclusion arrived at by a jury of virtuous British householders, who mulcted the defendant, when the case came before them, to the tune of £10,000. Now Duncan didn't possess that sum, but the plaintiff's lawyers "jumped on him for all he was worth."



THE LADY CONSENTS TO WED.

They got out formidable papers, they searched every hole and corner for assets, they put the senile heart breaker behind the bars of a jail, and finally they obtained a total of £6,500. Satisfied that this was the extent of the old man's property, they set him free and divided the proceeds between themselves and their client. According to the law of the land, openly and above board, and in pursuance of strictly legitimate methods Duncan has been made a pauper, and now, when nearly threescore-and-ten, becomes an object of charity. If he is in luck he will end his days at a workhouse. If he isn't he can jump off London bridge or die of starvation.

It is from England that Germany and the United States have borrowed this sort of legislation. These are the only countries of the world where feelings wounded in the matrimonial regard can be salved with thumping financial emollients. Each now contemplates a modification or abolition of existing statutes, and as Great Britain took the initiative in establishing breach of promise precedents, it is extremely proper that from that country should emanate an attempt to do justice to men without working unfairness to women. The procedures now in vogue are declared by eminent English authorities to have degenerated into "instruments of extortion," and an American writer asserts that under existing conditions "actions for breach of promise are instituted for one or two purposes. The object of the plaintiff is either to obtain money or to exact marriage. Both are equally indefensible. For whereas the former savors of blackmail, the latter, with its attempt to make two people love one another by legal action, is absurd."

THEY QUARREL AND PART.

The first luckless wight to suffer as a violator of courtship vows, wooed and ran away when Charles the First held sway. He retired from the lists of Cupid, so the record has it, because of a "terrifick drubbing" administered by a rival but disappointed suitor. The lady in the case, however, insisted on standing to her bargain, and invoked the "kynge's justice" against her terrified fiance. He failed to appear when the case was called, probably dreading a second encounter with his stalwart opponent for the maiden's hand, and the fair plaintiff—'twas at York the suit got hearing—secured judgment for "ten pounds Scot." What ever became of the defendant I do not know, but I presume, had his history been traced thereafter, that the chronicles would show that he turned Roundhead, rejoiced at Charles' tragic death upon the block, and smote the sons of Belial right heartily as a henchman of the Lord protector.

If the states of the Union, following in the footsteps of their cousin of England, change the practice relative to breaches of promise they will need to exercise much wisdom and tact. They must lay down rules whereby the trusting and innocent girl who joyfully prepares for the bridegroom who never comes shall not be confounded with the adventuress who, spiderlike, tangles her victim in the net of promises, if not in the web of matrimony, and who finds equal profit either in wedlock or in a suit at law. It is the exception rather than the rule, though, for a jilted maiden of good breeding and pure mind to seek a court for the redress of sentimental grievances. She sorrows in silence. But her opposite does nothing of the sort, and it is a curious fact that punitive damages for broken vows are generally sought by mature women from men past the prime of life. The saying, "There is no fool like an old fool," has special application to several defendants in recent suits, who need not be specified by name, because their troubles have been fully exploited and are still fresh in the public memory. Their experiences, nevertheless, may be summarized as follows:

Met a pretty woman; didn't know her antecedents and didn't care about 'em; made love with no particular object in view; wrote some silly letters; was sounded as to honorable intentions; hesitated to reply and consulted with friends; was called an old fool and told to "shake her;" tried to, but couldn't; proposed under duress; got up a quarrel to break the engagement; painful parting, followed by legal summons; lovely complainant tells her story to a tearful and sympathetic jury; whacking verdict in her favor; curtain.

Nearly always there is an element of comedy about a breach of promise case. When Senator Root, of Lyons, Mich., was hauled before a court by Widow Roberts, the plaintiff testified that after the defendant had kissed her and offered marriage she gave him, as a pledge of affection, a pair of white "pants" formerly worn by her deceased husband. For some reason the jury failed to be affected by this touching bit of intelligence and returned the verdict, "No cause of action."

Volney W. Mason, of Johnstown, R. I., didn't get off so easily, however. Clara Goff, aged 30, proved that he had written to her as "Clara dear," and subscribed himself, "With love and many kisses, your own Volney." He had also "kissed her dear picture good night," written poetry and bought a wedding ring. The subsequent neglect to secure a license and a minister cost Mr. Mason $4,000.

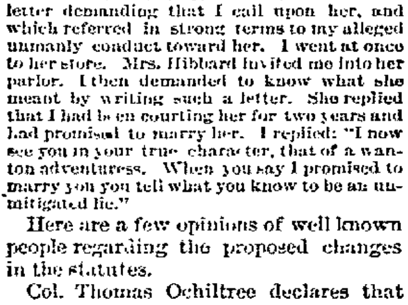
TELLING HER STORY TO A JURY.

Henry C. Fry, a bank president of Rochester, Pa., when brought to book by the dashing widow Hibbard some time ago, gave very lively testimony in his own behalf. In response to a question he said:

> No, sir. I never kissed her in my life, nor did I ever say she was the first lady I ever kissed on a train. After Nov. 2 she wrote me a letter demanding that I call upon her, and which referred in strong terms to my alleged unmanly conduct toward her. I went at once to her store. Mrs. Hibbard invited me into her parlor. I then demanded to know what she meant by writing such a letter. She replied that I had been courting her for two years and had promised to marry her. I replied: "I now see you in your true character, that of a wanton adventuress. When you say I promised to marry you you tell what you know to be an unmitigated lie."

Here are a few opinions of well known people regarding the proposed changes in the statutes.

Col. Thomas Ochiltree declares that "as the law stands it is hard on the man, and if the woman who brings suit is at all pretty it is worse." Zelie de Lussan thinks that "for a man to bring a suit for breach of promise is ridiculous, and for a woman to do it is scandalous." Another star of the stage says that "a woman must almost unsex herself to go into court and have all her finer feelings exposed to the public gaze. Yet it gives her a chance, and that is something a woman never gets without fighting for it." A former assistant secretary of the treasury, who is a bachelor, asserts that "juries as a rule are made up of married men, and they look on us single fellows as not doing our duty, and give it to us as hard as the law will let them."



HENRY C. FRY—MRS. HIBBARD.

Meanwhile the merry war for damages goes on, as witness the appended paragraph from a recent issue of a London paper:

> We learn on the best authority that a petition has been filed in the divorce division of her majesty's high court of justice by the young wife of a nobleman, praying for a judicial separation from her husband on the ground of his alleged cruelty, which cruelty is denied. There are, of course, the usual number of actions for breach of promise of marriage down for hearing in the course of the next three months.

FRED C. DAYTON.

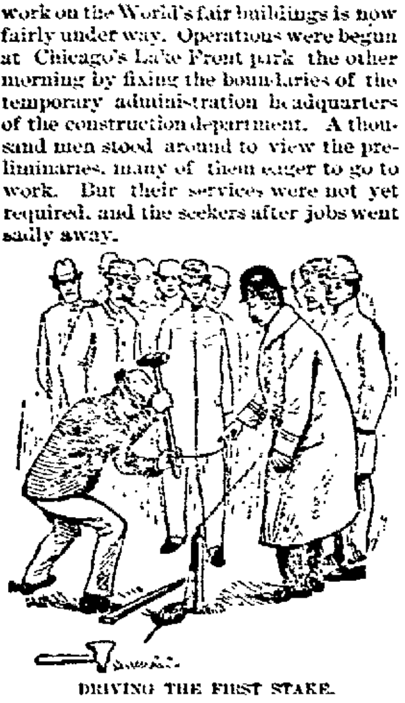
Be Wide and Don't Get Spoofed.

London society is responsible for two new words, the use of which has already spread to America. One is "spoof" and the other is "wide." A "wide" person is clever, knowing and capable of holding his own against sharpers or practical jokers. If you trick a man or ridicule his opinions you "spoof" him.

WORK ON THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Places Are Yet Few and the Applicants Many.

The first stake has been driven, and work on the World's fair buildings is now fairly under way. Operations were begun at Chicago's Lake Front park the other morning by fixing the boundaries of the temporary administration headquarters of the construction department. A thousand men stood around to view the preliminaries, many of them eager to go to work. But their services were not yet required, and the seekers after jobs went sadly away.



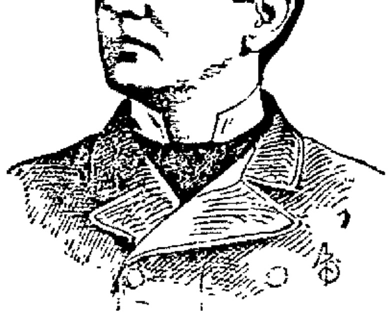
DRIVING THE FIRST STAKE.

In this instance history is repeating itself. Just as was the case in London, in Paris, in Philadelphia, in Vienna—still more recently in Paris—the great army of the unemployed is preparing to sweep down upon Chicago in the belief that the preliminaries of the World's fair will afford opportunities for the employment of their brains and their muscles. The advance guard has already arrived there. The number is problematical. Some put it at 10,000, others at double or treble that number. It is sufficient to learn that the various charity organizations are besieged by strangers who know not where to eat or where to sleep, and that every afternoon the offices of the evening papers are the rendezvous of hundreds and thousands of able bodied men, who frantically grab for the first issues of the various editions in the hope that their eyes may light on an advertisement which will give them chance for employment.

When the national commision, local directory or the contractors are ready to use all possible available help, announcement of the fact will be made, so that it will reach the four quarters of the country. Pending such announcement people needing work, whether it be in digging trenches or in keeping books—and expecting to find it through the medium of the World's fair and its allied enterprises—will be best consulting their own interests in giving Chicago a wide berth.

A New College President.

Rev. Charles F. Thwing, the recently elected president of Western Reserve university, at Cleveland, O., is 37 years old. He is one of the editors of the Chicago Advance, and for the last four years has been pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church of Minneapolis. Dr. Thwing was born in Farmington, Me., and educated at Phillips academy, Harvard college—where he graduated in the class of 1876—and Andover Theological seminary. He was called to the pastorate of the North Avenue Congregational church, of Cambridge, Mass., which he held until four years ago, when he went to Minneapolis. Dr. Thwing has published four books. His earliest was a volume on "American Colleges," which appeared some ten or twelve years ago. Since then "Books and Reading," "The Family: An Historical and Social Study" and quite recently "The Working Church" have appeared.



REV. CHARLES F. THWING.

Maggie Didn't Get a Warrant.

At last one phase of the servant girl question has been settled. The other day Maggie Laughlin—young, pretty and excited—applied to a magistrate at Williamsburg, N. Y., for a warrant. She wished to secure the arrest of her late employer, Mrs. Charles Purris, on a charge of cruel and inhuman treatment. The justice asked for details, and learned that the complainant had been discharged because she reserved choice bits for her own use before serving meals. It was due to a discussion as to whether she should have the pick of everything or eat after the family had left table that she is now out of work. The justice gave Maggie some good advice, told her she couldn't get a warrant and sent her away.

Soap and Silver Saved Him.

Ready money will bridge over many difficulties. Recently a constable of Bay City, Mich., arrested a stranger who was shabbily clad and who, because of his raiment, was supposed to be a tramp. When taken to court the prisoner established his respectability and secured acquittal by producing $65 in cash and a cake of soap. The wise judge declared that a man of cleanly habits and plethoric purse could not be considered a vagrant even if he did wear back number clothes.

The Spanish government has a decisive mode of dealing with patent medicines. No compound is allowed to be sold until it is shown that it really cures the complaints for which it is recommended.

Rheumatism,

BEING due to the presence of uric acid in the blood, is most effectually cured by the use of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** Be sure you get Ayer's and no other, and take it till the poisonous acid is thoroughly expelled from the system. We challenge attention to this testimony:—

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months, and am pleased to state that it has effected a complete cure. I have since had no return of the disease."—Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."—Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1, six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

We believe we have a thorough knowledge of all the ins and outs of newspaper advertising, gained in an experience of twenty-five years of successful business; we have the best equipped office, by far the most comprehensive as well as the most convenient system of placing contracts and verifying their fulfillment and unrivaled facilities in all departments for careful and intelligent service. We offer our services to all who contemplate spending $10 or $10,000 in newspaper advertising and who wish to get the most and best advertising for the money.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.

Newspaper Advertising Bureau,

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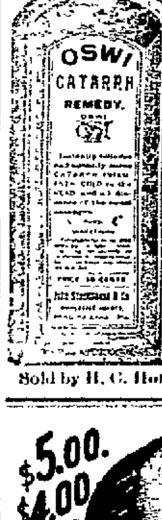


OSWI CATARRH REMEDY

Do not allow Catarrh in the head to continue its course unbeeded and unchecked, as it affects the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs and is liable to develop into bronchitis and consumption, that much dreaded destroyer of human life. OSWI CATARRH REMEDY will cure you. Instant relief is obtained. It is soothing, antiseptic, cleansing and healing, and no injury to the system will result from its use. COLD IN THE HEAD is cured with a few applications. CATARRHAL HEADACHE is relieved and quickly cured. It removes offensive breath, loss or impairment of the sense of taste, smell, or hearing, roaring in the head, watering or weak eyes. Catarrh of the Head and Throat is a local disease and therefore can be cured only by local application of OSWI CATARRH REMEDY. The great value of this remedy for Catarrh is daily becoming better known, and is recognized as the common sense method of treating the disease. 50 cents per bottle.

John Stackhouse & Co.

534 Arch St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by H. C. Hoberman & Co.

$5.00. $4.00 $3.50 $2.50 $2.25 $2.00 FOR GENTLEMEN

$3.00 $2.50 $2.00 FOR LADIES $2.00 & $1.75 FOR BOYS $1.75 FOR MISSES

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE and other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, etc., are warranted, and so stamped on bottom. Address W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

J. E. RHOADS.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

Sold at Flocken's drug store.

Wood's Phosphodine.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Used for 35 years by thousands successfully. Guaranteed to cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all the effects of Youthful folly and the excesses of later years. Gives immediate strength and vigor. Ask druggists for Wood's Phosphodine; take no substitute. One package, $1; six, $5, by mail. Write for pamphlet. Address The Wood Chemical Co., 131 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich.

Before and After. Photo from Life.

Sold in Marion by H. C. Hoberman & Co. druggists.

BIG G

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Mf'd only by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Big G is the acknowledged leading remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men. A certain cure for the debilitating weakness peculiar to women.

I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.

A. J. STONER, M.D., DECATUR, ILL.

Sold by Druggists. PRICE $1.00.

COAL!

AT LOW PRICES
—AT—
L. B. GURLEY'S.
OFFICE, NORTH OF JAIL.
TELEPHONE, NO. 67.

DECORATIVE GOODS!

New Japanese Goods,
New Bamboo Goods,
New Mouldings,
New Statuary,
New Art Goods,
New Stamped Linens,
New Etchings and Engravings,

All kinds of Needle Art Work started or done to order by Miss Sherbrooke, of Columbus, O. All at reasonable prices at

LANDON'S

West Center Street,
Fisher Block.

GET THE BEST
Hard or Soft
COAL
Linsley & Lawrence
West Street, Between Railroads.

FARM FOR RENT—Enquire of W. H. Krause. 69t2.

FOR RENT—Dwelling house on east South street, $8.33 per month. Inquire of Geo. D. Copeland, over Marion County Bank. 67tf.

FOR RENT—Dwelling house of five rooms, and all conveniences. Call at G. W. Showen's, on Oak street. eod67tf.

FOR RENT—Room for grocery store with dwelling rooms above, $20 per month; possession April 1st. Also good front room on ground floor, very central location, reasonable rent, possession at once. 63tf CHASE & HUNTER.

FOR RENT—Nice furnished room over Thew's grocery, south Main street. Inquire at front part over Thew's. eod69t3

FOR RENT—A good house of seven rooms on Pearl street. Inquire of Mrs. M. S. Leonard 40tf

FOR RENT—Nice new business room in new Wesley block. Can be fixed to suit any kind of business. Possession given at once. Inquire at Marion County Bank. 22tf H. TRUE.

FOR RENT—Two houses situated on Greenwood street; one has seven rooms and the other nine, a cellar and stable. Inquire of H. C. Sharpless or on premises. 69 tt.

FOR RENT—Dwelling house, of three large rooms, on north East street, cheap. Inquire of James Molloy.

FOR RENT—The room now occupied by S. S. Fox & Co., stove and tinware; also the store room next to and immediately west of Baptist church, all in Fite block, Marion, O. Terms reasonable. Possession on or before April 1st, 1891. 68-t6 L. FITE.

LOST—Between J. Kishler's residence and Frash's dry goods store, one pair gold eye glasses. Finder please return to J. Kishler and be rewarded. 1t

LOTS FOR SALE—Ten building lots on John street, Marion, O. Price and terms liberal. Enquire of L. Fite. 68-t6

WANTED TO RENT—April 1st, six or seven room house, within one mile of court house. Rent must be reasonable. 68-t6 D. B. MORRILL.

WANTED—An energetic lady or gentleman to sell our teas on commission. Good commission paid for right party. Call or address The Scioto Tea, Coffee and China Co., 210 south Main street, Marion, Ohio. 68t6

WANTED—General state agent to open headquarters in some principle city, assume exclusive control of our business and appoint local and sub-agents in every city in this state; goods well known, staple as flour, in universal demand, and pay a net profit of 50 to 100 per cent. Address the Union Company, 741 Broadway, New York. 67t6.

—Cunningham, the plumber.

—See the opera Faust tonight.

—See H. N. Love for fire insurance.

—Ben Waddel, Jr., has opened a new feed store in the East room of the Fite block, east Center street, and will handle all kinds of feed. Free delivery. 67-6

—All persons indebted to S. E. DeWolfe are kindly requested to CALL AT ONCE AND SETTLE, for he is in need of funds to pay bills and it will save him many a long walk and much shoe leather. 63 t12

—A child of Prof Powell was taken sick this morning.

—Grand opera tonight. The Abbie Carrington Co. appears in Faust at Music Hall.

—Lawrence Idleman returned to Delaware Monday, after a couple days' visit with friends here.

—The Abbie Carrington Co. arrived in the city this forenoon, and are registered at the Kerr House.

—A baby girl came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Krause, on south East street, Monday night.

—There will be services at the Church of Christ every evening this week. A cordial invitation is extended.

—A called meeting of Cooper Corps, No. 191, will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, in rooms, in Masonic block.

—Miss Hattie A. Thomas, who has spent four months with her brother at the Presbyterian parsonage, leaves tonight for her home in Pennsylvania.

—Will English, a former operator at the Big Four here, is calling on old friends here today. Will has just returned from a trip through the West.

—Attend K. of P. benefit opera tonight, managed by Marion Lodge, No. 402. The Carrington Grand Opera Co. is the strongest attraction Marion has ever engaged.

—W. G. Harding left today for Florida, expecting to remain about a month. Mr. Harding and Col. Christian will travel together and both gentlemen have promised to give the STAR their notes and observations.

—Marion seldom has the opportunity to attend grand opera. The Carrington Grand Opera Co. appears in Faust at Music Hall tonight, and a performance of a high order is guaranteed. Marion Lodge, Knights of Pythias, manages the entertainment.

—The officials of the C., H. V. and T. railroad have instructed the Marion Masonic brethren that a coach will be provided for their accommodation in attending the Masonic meeting of the Eighth district at Columbus, Thursday, the 12th. One fare for the round trip will be charged.

—The B. P. O. Elks will hold a rehearsal of the coming entertainment Wednesday evening, to be followed by a social with refreshments. An elegant program has been prepared and a good time is assured to all, and it is requested that every member be present and help make the affair a success.

—Train 53 ran into a Wabash train at Newton, Ind., this morning. The pilot of engine 514 was knocked off and the head end of the engine smashed, but no one was hurt and the damage done by the wreck was cleared up and righted in an hour and a half. The wreck was caused by the conductor of the Wabash train letting his lamp go out.

—The Marion Trotting Association has secured possession of the Fair grounds for two years, for their meetings. The next meeting will be held the first week in July, the dates being the 1st, 2d, 3d and possibly the 4th. The Association is anxious to get a good trainer to take charge of the grounds. There are several good horses in the county and a trainer would find plenty of work.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Wallace, Mrs. A. H. Kling, Geo. B. Christian, wife and daughter, Mrs. E. P. Fisher, J. B. Fisher, D. H. Harvey and G. P. Harvey left today for Florida, expecting to remain the balance of the winter season. The party goes first to Mr. Wallace's home on Merritt's Island, and from there will go in different directions as inclinations suggest. E. J. Fairfield will follow tomorrow and join the party.

—While west bound freight No. 51 on the Big Four was pulling out of the junction this morning, two of the cars in some manner caught in the N. Y., P. and O. frog and were thrown from the track. The accident happened between 3 and 4 o'clock, and on the main track, but did not delay any of the trains more than a few minutes as they passed around the wreck over the side tracks. A wrecking car and crew was soon sent down from Galion, and the wreck cleared up and the track repaired by noon.

NEW!

Embroideries, White Goods, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels Crash and the best line of Dress Goods for early spring. American Serges, 36 in. wide, 8 yards for $1. Remember, we guarantee all corsets and return the money after a four weeks' trial if not satisfactory. The best nursing corset in the market and the price of it is $1. The best corset waists for ladies, misses and children, pronounced so by customers who have used them.

We sell goods cheaper than any dry goods house in Marion.

D. A. FRANK & CO.,

White Front, Masonic Block.

Probate Court.

Gottlop Kellar, administrator of the estate of John Kitler, filed sale bill of personal property

Isaac Clark, administrator of the estate of Wm. T. Wyburn, deceased, filed report of sale of real estate; sale confirmed and deed ordered.

William Wolfinger administrator of the estate of John Heiner, filed report of sale of real estate; sale confirmed and deed ordered.

Wm. C. Kraner, administrator of the estate of Frederick Geckley, deceased, filed report of final distribution.

Will of Valentine Coleman presented, proven and admitted to probate and record.

James Hindman, assignee of Jonas Clark, filed appraisement of real estate; order to sell at public sale issued.

J. A. Schaaf appointed executor of the will of Valentine Coleman.

Sureties released from bond of David Lamb, guardian of Bertha guardian ordered to file new bond within ten days.

Lovina J. Kisler guardian of Effie Kisler et al., filed second and final account.

Appointment of J. N. Matthews, deputy probate clerk.

James W. Jackson and Della Kember licensed to marry.

Shakespeare Club Election.

The members of the Shakespeare club met at the home of T M. Cunningham, on south East street, to organize, elect officers and adopt a course of study. The officers elected are as follows: Miss Ethel Cunningham, president; V. E. Dumbaugh, 1st vice-president; Miss Fielding, 2d vice-president; Edgar M. Beale, 3d vice-president; Miss Pearl McWilliams, secretary and treasurer; M. A Turney critic.

A committee was appointed consisting of the president and vice-president to adopt a course of work to be done by the society during the present winter.

This society is composed of about thirty members and the roster of officers assures the success of the society.

Evangelist Henry H. Bawden.

This gentleman began his work at the Baptist church on East street last evening. He is a pleasing and instructive speaker, and a man of a tender and devout spirit.

A leading feature in the exercises was the singing. Mr. Bawden plays the organ and leads in the hymn, and occasionally sings a solo. A very decided impression was produced on the first evening that this will prove an interesting meeting, but the evangelist can stay but eight or ten days, as other appointments have been made which he must fill. All are cordially invited to these services.

For 1891.

We will be better prepared than ever to do roofing in 1891. We keep all kinds of slate—Sea Green, Red, Franklin Tunnel, Peach Bottom, Washington Blue Black and Bangor slates—all the more desirable ones.

In tin we keep Old Style Redipped, M. F., Emlyn & Alderly, and Mansel plates, together with sheet iron roofing in three styles.

Call and see goods and give us a trial. We can interest you.
tu,sat,wk 15tf ROMOSER & WREN.

Republican League Meeting at Toledo.

For the league meeting of the Republican clubs held at Toledo, Feb. 10th to 11th, the Buckeye Route will sell round trip tickets at rate of one and one-third fare on the certificate plan.

The "Big Day" being Feb. 12, tickets will be sold at the extremely low rate one fare for the round trip, good going only on Feb. 12th and returning on Feb. 13. For further information address W. H. Fisher, G. P. and T. A., Columbus, O.

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

—While train 1 was being made up this forenoon in the C. and E. yards here, F. E. Beaver, a fireman, who was to go out on the engine of that train fell from his engine, injuring his left shoulder and hand. Although his injuries are not serious, they are such that it will require him to lay off for some time. He was taken to his home in Huntington, Ind.

—Geo. Schweinfurth left today for Chicago, to spend a few days with his son, Frank.

—An elegant display of valentines at the Marion Bazar. 6-t4

A Big Railroad Deal.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—A special to The Herald from Indianapolis says: It was developed yesterday that the visit of United States Senator Brice on Saturday was directly connected with the purchase of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad by the Lake Erie and Western. Senator Brice and General Manager Bradbury have gone to Louisville, where they are in conference with President Breyfogle, and it is believed that if the deal is not consummated on this [illegible] that it will be shortly. The deal will involve several million dollars.

New Railroad Incorporated.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 10.—The State Line and Eastern Railway company has been incorporated, with $2,500,000 capital stock. It is proposed to construct 147 miles of railroad through Lake, Porter, Laporte, St. Joseph, Lagrange and Steuben counties, with terminal points in [illegible]. The directors are [illegible] W. L. Doty, Leroy [illegible] M. Whitehead and Walter L. [illegible] Chicago.

The Weather.

Cold; westerly [illegible]; local snows on the shore.

Lakue.

Not much news. A [illegible] break-up, attended with thunder gusts [illegible] rain. February is going to [illegible].

Wheat looks well [illegible] oats not plenty; [illegible] hay [illegible] anything else.

No more [illegible] Don't know what is [illegible].

Money scarce and collections slow and small.

Rev. Crabtree's going to have protracted meetings soon. Hope he will preach a good deal on "morals." Can't make good church members out of rough, tough sticks; better teach industry, honesty, truth and punctuality first, then come in with higher studies.

I will drop a few lines to farmers. I live on a farm, am too old to farm, but we run the farm. I was reared on a farm and am interested in farmers' success. They are the salt of the earth. Upon their success depends the success of others. I don't belong to the Farmers' Alliance. I don't think that none but farmers are honest or that they are all honest; I don't think that farmers should refuse to vote for anybody but farmers for office. I don't think they should organize a new political party, we have too many political parties now. I think they should endeavor to become acquainted with government, state and national, and use their influence to secure the nomination of good men for office in the dominant parties; attend nominating meetings, use a strong and proper influence; not claim all the offices, but claim their shares and the nomination of competent, honest men. If you don't, don't grumble at what a few office-seekers and a few friends who meet do. You can control these meetings if you act together, and drive political corruption and demagogism to the wall; but you will not do it by organizing a new party more selfishly partisan than the old parties. Study the history of the country since 1860, and then go back to 1832 and carefully study up to 1860; ascertain which of the political parties have been the nearest right, and which of them has stood by the country's best interest since 1832. Then stand with the party entitled to the confidence of the people—farmers and all. Farmers, let us study the political situation and act for the welfare of the country, generally. I am in favor of reducing the salaries of many of our public officers. Some county officers get more than a farmer can make off a large farm, and frequently poor stock fill them. Farmers, attend political nominations and see that farmers come in for a full share of nominations; if you don't and allow office-seekers to get them, don't grumble. Don't claim all, but a full share. I must close on this subject. I alone am responsible for these ideas. The people are to blame for corruption in office holders, they don't deal severe enough with them. Now be careful enough as to whom you vote for. True merit is what we should look for in candidates, not party, names or platforms.

Continues healthy. This weather may start lung diseases.

Feb. 10. C.

Caledonia.

Although the winter weather has been unusually mild and pleasant, we do not yet anticipate spring as Mr. Groundhog very distinctly viewed his shadow from his winter quarters. According to the old saying, we must still have six weeks of winter weather.

Wm. Conaway is recovering from another attack of the grip.

Miss Orpha Ziller has had an ugly tumor removed from her left arm by Dr. Maxwell; she is getting along nicely.

Mrs. H. Hunter has been confined to her room several days with bad health, but is reported better.

Mrs. A. M. Dills talks some of taking a trip to California for her health. Her health has been rather poor of late.

T. J. Pitman has purchased the Monroe property on north Main street and will soon remove there.

Preston Smith has purchased the Crissinger property on Water street and intends moving in the near future.

John Kiler, Crissinger's sawyer, has moved to Marion.

The Teachers' Institute held in this place Jan. 31st was a decided success. Every teacher on the program was present and promptly responded to their work. May we have another of the same kind in the near future.

What has become of the "Jersey Lillies?"
Feb. 10. JOCKOS.

As Ram's Horn suggests, people who are always too poor to take a good newspaper, never have any trouble in raising money to go to a circus.

No other preparation combines the positive economy, the peculiar merit and the medicinal power of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

SPRING SEWING!

New Embroideries in
Nainsook,
Cambric and Swiss, many
of them being in the
fine, dainty patterns
so much
sought after.
We are also
showing the desirable things in
Hemmed Stitched Embroideries.
Torchon Laces
in entirely new patterns, all widths
with Insertions to match.
The Zephyr Ginghams
are beautiful this season.
They are not expensive, the colors
are fast, the variety of
patterns and the
choice colorings
surpass all previous efforts
White Goods in
checks, stripes, plaids
and
Plain Hemmed Stitched.
Flannelettes,
Ginghams,
Seersuckers,
Prints, Etc. Etc.
Ready made
Muslin Underwear.
We carry a
full assortment
of the
best goods
in the market

Warner & Edwards

A PERMANENT SUCCESS

Must have positive merit.
Then try a pair of

STOLL'S
SOLID,
SERVICEABLE
SHOES,
—AT—
J. H. STOLL'S,
South Main St., sign of Big Red Boot.

GOOD - DRY,

Second-Growth
ASH
STOVEWOOD
—FOR—
$1.50 Per Load!
—AT—
Prendergasts'.

ADVERTISE IN THE STAR,
THE MOST WIDELY
READ PAPER IN COUNTY.

THE TIME Grows Shorter!

The opportunity to buy the best and most desirable Dry Goods at closing out prices is rapidly passing. Lose not a day. Only a comparatively

Few Days

In which our store can remain. We want to sell the goods and will sell them if thoughtful buyers will cousult their best interests. All profits are wiped out.

Compare the Prices!

Secure the Saving!

There are no specialties. The sacrifice is throughout the stock.

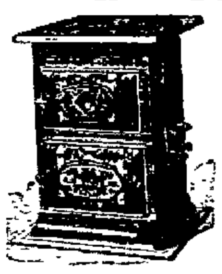
Frash

WHAT DO THE COOKS SAY?

We assert that every cook in Marion could equal the instructress of the late Marion Cooking School if she were provided with the same material, STOVE, fuel utensils, brains and ingenuity. Who dares deny that Marion ladies are not possessed of the requisite amount of brains and ability? Marion markets can furnish the material, The Marion Gas Co. the fuel and Cunningham & Stowe (226 East Center Street) can furnish the only gas stove manufactured that will, with the same care and attention, equal gasoline.

THE VAN WIE GAS STOVE!

Used by Mrs. Ewing during her course of lessons in Marion will be sold to the first first comer at cost. Don't all come at once.



The ladies who failed to witness the stove in operation can examine it at leisure and at the same time witness the elegant display of

Sanitary Specialties and Gas Fixtures, at

CUNNINGHAM & STOWE'S,
226 EAST CENTER ST.

REMEMBER

THE

SHERIFF SALE

AT THE

Blue Front Clothing House,

Will not last much longer. All the Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Etc.,

Must Be Sold At Any Price

Come one, come all and secure your bargains.

THE BLUE FRONT CLOTHING HOUSE!

Opposite Hotel Marion, - - Marion, Ohio.